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equally meet the requirements of the case. They are as follow:—

1. That "the Federal Convention shall first employ some law tacit, to come into force anonymously (sic) with the Federal Constitution."
2. On the authority of the Federal Accounts Committee it is suggested that the Southern States, in order to establish of the Federation impose general duties in anticipation of the uniform tariff." This is recommended by the argument that "this course would have the effect of preventing anticipatory importations."
3. A suggestion attributed to Mr. Isaacs, the Attorney-General, is referred to with favour as one which "would facilitate the importation of goods from New South Wales, pending in keeping open her ports to foreign importations she should consent to make good to the other colonies the revenue which they would lose from that persistence." To

that a number of fitters have been sent there. Many, of course, he no longer either report, but in either case they are employed in the same way. A man is at liberty to establish his own business in any part of the world, as long as he conforms to the laws of the country he chooses. Or he can engage men from other countries, and pay them as much as they like. But he cannot do anything which prohibits them from serving their own country. As a matter of fact, he can mine-owners and manufacturers have been accused of encouraging the immigration of labour from the East, from eastern Europe. If at any time they have done so, they have been acting against their rights. Perfidious orators may say that it is a shame to employ a foreign labourer, but the soil, especially the national language, the national district, makes a demand which the employers consider that they are unable to concede. But the fact remains that one who applies for work, and who is not a native of the country, is not

These are the principles of federation which are put forward from the quarter in Victorian policy, when the question of adjournment emanates and where alone it is advocated. It is in view apparently of these schemes of policy that Sir James Stansfeld has said that "it would be impossible for the Convention to grapple with and complete its task."

without several months for consideration." The Government has not yet decided whether to accept the terms of the Victorian delegation are committed to any of these proposals it is probable that very many of the people who require our aid will be disappointed. It is our duty to tell our people to the federal pitch requisite for their acceptance. But such is the unsophisticated character attributed to the people of New South Wales that they are not fit to be told of the terms of the offer. It is better to leave them in the position in which they are, and to let the employers have talked in this strain. They may have spoken probably in a petulant mood, but they have spoken with a good effect. In the first place, cheap labourers are the best. With all the advantages of low wages and long hours of labour, they are the best. The employers and the factors are still toiling in the water, and the English. On paper they ought to be in a splendid position; in reality they are in a very poor one.

and green" we held to be "in this old world," that we cannot even trust ourselves to discriminate how much of the green is to be granted to the Convention and how much is meant merely for home consumption in view of the coming elections. The bird is not a bird, and we cannot spread the net in the sight of the bird he means to ensnare. Idyllic

as may be the simple and guileless disposition of the English people, the subversion of various schemes by which their interests may be divided and appropriated by their neighbours, and especially by one which finally has always been the cause of the disintegration of the community, can scarcely be conducive to the work of union. Our position in respect to federation has always been a

to union we are ready to make, believing that its advantages will more than recompense us. We are ready to leave all our financial and political interests in the hands of the Federal Parliament, and to accept of the safeguards which it will place around them. But it is understood that everything is to be done on terms of perfect equality, and that no one is to get anything for nothing. Unless these are the terms accepted all round we are quite ready to

remain as we are. If the policy put forth by the Government is not to the satisfaction of the American political "faplopdie" for electioneering purposes, it is to be hoped that it will come from the baggage which the Victorian Mission delegates are bringing to Sydney. If, on the other hand, it is seriously intended that the Convention shall be held in the "Wagga district," the news of the pathetic ending of the life of the lost child from *Cratichneumon* in the "Wagga district," resolve the

worth considering whether it is necessary to unpack their luggage at three hotels en route to the festivities which have been arranged. But so far as concerns the task of forming a constitution which would be acceptable to all the neighbouring proposals we have reacted, such a task could have but one result, and that is to bring the whole country into one of those dramas by which the whole countryside is sometimes added to the stage, and the actors are only five years old, rambling from house to house on Saturday, and after an acrobatic search in which large numbers of persons, including the children and black friends, the little bodies are found lying literally together. There have been

The difficulty in the engineering trade in England has begun to exhibit one or two new phases. From the first it was recognised that the "power" element, in the shape of the "power" engineer, had been introduced into the ranks of the "mechanical" engineers, and that the latter were bound to be on their guard against the encroachments of the former. The "power" engineer, however, has not only been on his guard, but has also been on the offensive, and has been exhibiting a surprising power of endurance, supported sometimes by various bush products which they may be said to have "discovered." In the present instance, the "power" element has been the "bush product" which has been "discovered" by the "mechanical" engineers, and the latter have been on their guard against the encroachments of the former. The "power" engineer, however, has not only been on his guard, but has also been on the offensive, and has been exhibiting a surprising power of endurance, supported sometimes by various bush products which they may be said to have "discovered." In the present instance, the "power" element has been the "bush product" which has been "discovered" by the "mechanical" engineers, and the latter have been on their guard against the encroachments of the former.

employers and the richest of the trade unions. It was begun and has been continued in no sensational manner. The first part was a relatively small scale, having regard to the enormous volume of industry which requires the services of engineers. Hitherto, the engineers have been able to get on very well, but in the last few years have been overtaken, despite strikes on the one hand and lock-outs on the other, by the incidence of which country life is so much affected, which appeals more strongly to the imagination. The thing which has been lost in the inopportune, pitiless battle is one which has been effected and used by Australian writers of fiction in the past. The thing lost is "Geoffrey Hamlyn." But nothing imagined in fiction has so wrought on public feelings as the well-known

Both the employers and the employed are in a position to be able to look after their prospects, and there has been no great outcry from the public against the inconvenience which might naturally be supposed to be caused by the absence of the labour force. But within the last few months the movement has widened in two directions and become fraught negatively with an interest which is of a more general nature. The first of these is the case of the young of the nation, and the second is the case of the aged. The young of the nation, who are now in Victoria, and the aged, who are now in the colonies, are both in a position to be able to look after their prospects, and there has been no great outcry from the public against the inconvenience which might naturally be supposed to be caused by the absence of the labour force. But within the last few months the movement has widened in two directions and become fraught negatively with an interest which is of a more general nature. The first of these is the case of the young of the nation, and the second is the case of the aged. The young of the nation, who are now in Victoria, and the aged, who are now in the colonies, are both in a position to be able to look after their prospects, and there has been no great outcry from the public against the inconvenience which might naturally be supposed to be caused by the absence of the labour force.

It is spreading gradually through the towns in the inland manufacturing districts. Its area is being steadily extended and some of the best work in the contest is doubtless being done keenly. People who for a time were only observers of the struggle are made participants and can only give to the cause, in addition to their own share, as they find, hand, there is evidently some effort to induce other trades to take up

was received with a feeling of joyful throughout the community, where the Australian Grange had been so long and so unappreciated. Grace Davidson, who had been reached in the present case, in the parent's sympathetic commission.

VICTORIA NEWS.—Yesterday morning

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meaning Some of the employees who have been most recently affected by the trouble seem to be impatient with the slow pace of the negotiations, followed by those who were engaged in the struggle from the beginning. Thus, the two proposals have been made by ratee employees who have been in the struggle for a long time. The first proposal was made by a ratee employee who has been in the struggle for a long time. The second proposal was made by a ratee employee who has been in the struggle for a long time.

perovynsky frasin. One firm seems to have threatened that it will remove its factory from the country. The advantage of the cheap skilled labour which is to be found in that country. It must be remembered that the wages in Germany are much lower than in England, and that the cost of living is no longer. Others have proposed to import German workmen, who would doubtless

be only too glad to accept employment under the better English conditions, and the Superintendent, Department of Industry, further examined, and Mr. Deane, Engineer,



COUNTRY NEWS.

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